

Margaret Sangster's Talks On Home Circle Questions.

SHOULD RICH GIRLS
COMPETE WITH POOR?

That Girls Shall Earn Money
as They Choose Is Gener-
ally Conceded Today.

Nevertheless the Rich Girl Can
Occupy Her Time Without
Injury to Others.



MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

By MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

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BETWEEN the girl who has what may be called superfluous cash and the girl who has none at all there is a great gulf fixed. The first girl probably has a rich and indulgent father, who loves to keep her pocket-book full, and who meets her requests for money with a laugh and a jest, let them come ever so often. Possibly this girl has money in her own right; there are some fortunate girls who have. At all events she knows nothing whatever of the pinch of poverty; she seldom has to wait for a new gown or a set of furs, or the bonnet that has taken her fancy at the milliner's; she has tickets for the opera, she goes on a journey, and, in brief, she does very much as she pleases, unhampered by the restrictions that beset the path of those with whom cash is scarce.

The second girl, though equally well educated, equally refined and sensitive, with the same tastes, longings, and ambitions, is compelled to exercise a very close economy, and takes for granted the fact that she must be on the outside of many pleasures which are a matter of course to her richer friend. Both girls, the daughter of wealth and the daughter of want, may happen to possess peculiar talent, and may be equally well equipped for carrying the results of their labor to the world's market.

HAVE RICH GIRLS THE RIGHT TO USURP PLACES?

That girls shall earn money as they choose is in the air today. The rich girl is quite as likely as her poorer sister to aspire to a business career. If she paints pictures, or does artistic embroidery, she feels that she would like to sell the work of her brush or her needle, and she may not be averse to trying what she can do in journalism, or novel writing, or almost anything that requires brains and pluck. If she is conscientious the question presents itself to her with great insistence whether or not it is her privilege to enter into competition with those who are struggling to maintain a foothold. In a widely read novel of the past year the only daughter of a millionaire took the position of private secretary in an editor's office, filling the role as well as, and no better than, twenty other girls could have done. She, the twenty-first, did not need the salary, but, on the other hand, found home life distasteful and a bore. Had she a right to usurp a place which any one of twenty others could have taken and which to each of them meant self-support, clothing, food, and the chance to help those dependent on her?

The question cannot be settled arbitrarily out of court. My own opinion is that in a period where there is plenty to do for other people the rich girl, if she has inclination and initiative, can find work which will help others, occupy her time, engage her energy, and injure no other girl. Granting that she does not see it in this way, and that she insists on her right as a human being to do what she can, and enter the labor market if she be so inclined, she yet has no right to take a lower rate of remuneration than her poorer sisters can afford to accept. In other words, she is wholly wrong if she uses her private means to indirectly cheapen the market. This is sometimes done by well-to-do girls, who earn their own money for charity as an extra, their pin money, or their superfluous cash, by doing fine needle work or painting menu cards or writing letters for rich acquaintances or relatives. These people pay them less than they would have to pay if they were employing others and keep the money in the family or little set of friends. There is a covert dishonesty in this method of earning money which is suspected by neither party to it, by neither the ladies who employ nor the thoughtless young girls who are employed. The feminine instinct for thrift is gratified, but somebody suffers.

It never can be the right thing to cheapen the market for somebody else who is in need of the highest price her work can win.

May I indicate some of the ways in which the girl with superfluous cash may set about finding a legitimate opening for her talents?

A MILLION GIRLS WHO LABOR IN FACTORIES.

At least one million girls every morning of this winter set out in the cold gray dawn for their labor in factories, and there, under conditions that at best involve drudgery and monotony, they toil until noon, and the noon hour over, toil again until the early dark. There is no article we wear, from the gloves on our hands to the shoes on our feet, into which women have not thrown some part of their life's energy, their vitality and their strength. Women are in the silk mills, the paper mills, the cotton mills, the woolen mills; they stitch gloves and shoes, they roll pills and pellets, they are in the canning factories, in the tobacco factories, the paper box factories; in fact, there is no branch of industry today in which the wage-earning girl has not penetrated. This is true of this great country, and it is true of other lands than ours and even in the Far East, where women, emerging from the seclusion of the ages, are factors in the wage-earning of the world.

WHAT FIELD IS MORE INVITING THAN PHILANTHROPY?

Now for a girl who has time, money and education, what field can be more inviting than that offered by philanthropy? I heard the other day of two young girls who have taken for their work this winter the care and aid of a set of girls in a mill village of the South. These generous young women are college graduates, and at home they have every luxury. They have found among the young girls for whom they labor an interesting opportunity, not merely in ministering to them in the way of improvement, educationally, but in teaching them how to play, new games, and faces and lack-luster eyes of the hard-working girls of the mill there is often at first no answering touch at the utterance of a pleasantry. They do not understand fun, their lives have given them no key to the keen, swift and bright responsiveness which distinguishes those who have thought and culture. Books have never attracted them. Girls who have not yet learned to wash their faces and change the greasy apron or come to a meeting in the evening where these unselfish friends are ready to sing to them, tell them stories, give them simple refreshments and otherwise entertain them.

But week by week, and month by month, as the work goes on, the dormant faculties will wake, new thoughts will illumine vacant minds, new happiness will come to the dull and dreary hearts. It is worth while for the college girl, with her trained ability and her cleverness, if also she possesses means of her own, to undertake some such angelic work as this.

Far be it from me if a girl is gifted with genius, or with extraordinary creative or inventive ability, to forbid her to make use of it, but genius is the portion of the few. The many, rich or poor, belong to the rank and file, and one rule applies to them all—that is, the Golden Rule. Put yourself in another's place and do as you would be done by. Acting upon this rule, a girl may well hesitate who does newspaper work no better than somebody else can and keeps somebody else out of a job. Acting upon this rule, the girl with plenty of cash will deny herself the luxury of earning more, even though she give her earnings away.

THE REASON.

Emith—Are my shoes finished?
Shoemaker—Not yet.
Smith—But you said you would finish them if you worked all night.
Shoemaker—I know, but I didn't work all night.—Philadelphia North American.

AT THE WINTER HOTEL.

Miss Fuzz—I'm going to shut that transom so those people in the next room won't hear everything we say.
Miss Buzz—No, leave it open. I want them to hear some things that I wouldn't dare tell them to their faces.—Detroit Free Press.

CASE OF HUSBAND VS.
THE MOTHER-IN-LAW

Unless a Woman of Unusual
Tact, Mother-in-Law Is Like-
ly to Cause Friction.

Prerogative Is One That Belongs
Wholly to the Mother
of the Husband.

By MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

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A WIDESPREAD belief must have some ground to stand upon or it would not exist. If there were no foundation for it in fact, there certainly would be less said about the strained relations that seem to be common enough when it is a case of husband versus mother-in-law. No doubt in hundreds of cases a man is very fond of his wife's mother, appreciates her at her full worth as an estimable woman, and welcomes her whenever she enters his door. If he has children, is she not their grandmother? If he loves his wife, does he not know that her mother is precious and dear and likely to be her daughter's confidante, and her counselor on most occasions? Why should there be friction or jealousy or any entering wedge of dissension between connections who have so much in common, and who ought to be so congenial? Nevertheless, a resident mother-in-law frequently is a thorn in the flesh to a very amiable husband. Unless she is a woman of exceptional justice and exceptional tact, she sometimes takes sides in domestic discussions and sometimes assumes the defensive needlessly on behalf of her own child, when she would much better remain silent or efface herself completely. That is, as a rule, the happiest and best adjusted home in which dwell husband and wife, parents and children and no one else. Relations-in-law, although they may be sensible and pleasant people, are apt to be a little difficult, because, in the nature of things, they do not readily understand one another.

HOME MUST HAVE MUTUAL TOLERATION TO BE IDEAL.

A home can hardly be ideal unless there is in it a great deal of concession, of sympathy, of mutual toleration, and of downright honest love. These qualities are not invariably found in families composed of mixed elements is unhappily patent to every observer.

Edith's mother may be the salt of the earth, but her company in the evenings, her unconscious criticisms, her interference in the management of the children, and her little ways in general may make her persona non grata to the good man of the house.

When John comes home at night it annoys him to find mamma ensconced in the living room, and to be obliged to wait until she has withdrawn before he can pour out the story of his day in the ears of Edith. If he is a gentleman, he is punctiliously polite to his wife's mother, and tries with the utmost care to conceal any passing irritability which ruffles his composure. Notwithstanding this, Edith knows and her mother knows that John is not altogether at his ease, and as consequence the whole family are obliged to walk softly, as if they were treading on thin ice. The mother-in-law may be a salt or a mercurial. It seems to make little difference to the average John to which variety she belongs. If he will tell the truth he would rather not have her as a permanent member of his household.

This state of things weighs heavily upon a woman who has grown old, lost her all in the mutations of fortune, or who by reason of her bereavement has not now her own home, and whose natural asylum is in the house of her daughter. When calamity has befallen the mother, it is right that her refuge should be beside the dearth of her own child whom she brought up, and whose delight it should be to minister to her declining years. But when the mother-in-law is in her prime in the mellow Indian summer of life, when she is a woman of decided views, many interests and sufficient means on which to live, she should not permit herself to become an adjunct to her daughter, nor a hand-clip on the contentment of her daughter's husband.

No matter how dearly she may love Edith and her children, no matter how much respect and real liking she may have for John, let her, by all means, cling to her home and avoid taking the place that an outsider must take in a family to which she is not essential.

A visiting mother-in-law, one who comes and goes, and brings with her a pleasant waft from her own world, is on a different footing. When Christmas comes, or a birthday, or when in midsummer or Lent or at any other time, mother arrives for her stay of a week or a month, everyone is glad. John does not regard her with the enforced patience that falls upon him like a cloud when she stays all the time, but has for her a warm hand-clip, a gay repartee, and the bonhomie that distinguishes him when he is in his best mood.

WHERE ADAM HAD THE ADVANTAGE OVER ALL HIS SONS.

Whatever troubles in the course of their married life came to our first parents, Adam had the advantage over all his sons of having Eve entirely to himself. There were no relations by marriage to disturb such harmony as was the portion of the first wedded pair when Eden was left behind them and they began their life beyond its gates. No doubt the wives of the early patriarchs had their good points as well as their failings. One thing they did: They set the fashion of the mother-in-law's prerogative in those almost prehistoric and nebulous days of the past. But it is always, be it noted, the mother of the husband who is dominant, and never the mother of the wife. She, poor thing, is the one who is most unpopular and least imperious. All through that Oriental civilization which antedates our own by thousands of years, it is the husband's mother who rules, and the son's wives who defer. In our own day a wife generally accepts her husband's mother with a degree of resignation to which a man does not attain. If for any reason John thinks it desirable that his mother shall live in his house, Edith not only agrees to it, but treats her mother-in-law with every consideration, cheerfully accommodates herself to the caprices of the elder woman, and gives her the best room in the house and the most honored place at the family board.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW SOMEWHAT UNFAIRLY TREATED.

In all seriousness it may be said that mothers-in-law as a class have had hard measure in current opinion, and have been somewhat unfairly treated in print, if not in real life.

A mother-in-law must first have been a mother. It may not have been easy for her to yield what she knew was first place in the life of her daughter or her son, and see it taken by another, but she recognized the inevitable and proceeded to adjust herself anew. If John will but be fair, he will put himself to some extent in her place. He will try to accord her the affection that he would give his own mother, and whatever his silent protest may be, he will never show it by word, look or gesture. To do this, self-control may be necessary, but how are we to live together at all, in any sort of decency or peace, unless we are self-controlled? "Good manners," says Emerson, "are made of petty sacrifices."

John would be capable of making great sacrifices to please his wife. Everything he does is for her, everything that he earns is laid at her feet; he is far from grudging her any relaxation or pleasure that he can obtain for her, and why should he not put it to himself that in no way can be please and serve her better than by rendering loving attention in little things, to the mother who is, next to himself, his dearest friend and closest companion?

FOND OF IT.

"Jiggs says he's fond of conversation."
"I should say he is! He lives in the same house with his wife, his mother-in-law, a parrot and a phonograph.—Philadelphia North American.

CYNICAL.

"Wouldn't it be nice if there was a sort of clearing house where men could swap their troubles?"
"Oh, I don't know; one wife is as bad as another."—Philadelphia North American.

WORKING BARON WILL SOON GET A FORTUNE

German Nobleman Has Only Six Months More to Toil in
America to Prove Capacity to Take Care of Himself.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—Baron John F. von Muegge, of Germany, now in Milwaukee, to gain an inheritance of \$300,000 left to him by his parents in Germany, is endeavoring to serve ten full years to a day in official capacities to prove that he is worthy of taking care of so large a fortune. All but six months of this ten years is now over.

Baron von Muegge admits that he was a pretty lively chap in his younger days. The baron carries a satchel full of testimonials, papers, and certificates, which he offers as evidence to substantiate what he tells. In this package can be found credentials and recommendations with signatures of men like William McKinley, Grover Cleveland, of Congressmen, Senators, and hundreds of public officials.

Protege of Grosvenor.

He is a protege of Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who several times was ensnared in unusual complications with governmental authorities for "taking care" of the baron.

Baron von Muegge was born in Hannover, Germany. His mother was Countess von Holzendorf, and his father was Frederick von Muegge. He was an only son and is now about fifty years old.

At fourteen years of age he visited many European cities. He shipped as a cabin boy from Liverpool to South Africa. For three years he wandered and then returned home. In another month he was on his way to India. Hearing the urgent appeals of his father—he regularly wrote to his parents—he went back. A year later found him in the Naval Academy at Hanover. Here he fought a duel with the Count of Westphalen for a lady's favor. It was found desirable to disappear before the Count von Westphalen was wounded, and in three months von Muegge was enlisted in the United States army. He served three years and was honorably discharged.

Must Prove Reform.

While she was encouraged by this she nevertheless believed it would be best for her son to prove that he had turned over a new leaf, and therefore provided that none of her money should go to him until he had actually served ten years in the public service of America or any other country. Certificates to this effect must be filed by the baron when, on October 1, 1906, he will endeavor to prove his heirship to the German estate. That is why he carries such a large bundle of papers, bearing so many noted signatures.

Pending his ten years of service, C. O. Cassel, according to the baron's papers, has been a strike breaker in Chicago, Milwaukee, held several Federal positions in Ohio, which Congressman Grosvenor obtained for him, was employed at Buffalo and St. Louis Expositions as a guard, and has promises of being appointed door tender at Portland Fair.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION REPORTS SUBSCRIPTIONS

The demands for food, fuel and shoes for destitute families this season have been really somewhat greater than the contributions thus far received by the Citizens' Relief Association, from whose funds these relief supplies are mainly drawn. Relief is being carefully issued by the agents of the Associated Charities, and the officers of both societies believe that additional contributions would be readily forthcoming for the relief fund if its needs were understood.

John F. Wilkins, treasurer of the Citizens' Relief Association, has received the following contributions:

R. Ross Perry, Jr.	\$10.00
Annie R. Schley	5.00
Antonio de Geofroy	2.00
John Lee Carroll	2.00
Edward F. Locker	1.00
M. E. Rice	1.00
M. M. Turner	5.00
A. G. Heaton	5.00
William Stiles	15.00
Mrs. Grace Coburn Smith	20.00
Miss Mary Addison	1.00
W. S. Burns	5.00
Frances C. Gordon Cummings	5.00
Gen. John Moore	5.00
N. W. King	1.00
Non. W. A. Clark	5.00
Sarah M. May	5.00
Newton & Gillett	5.00
Capt. and Mrs. Babble D. Evans	2.00
Fleance Reynolds	1.00
Mrs. Clara K. Henkle	10.00
Moore & Hill	20.00
Mrs. W. H. Bagin	1.00
Meyer Cohen	5.00
Lewis Hopfenmaier	5.00

SOME OF THE CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

W. D. Murphy, of New York, called on Secretary Loeb yesterday, and perfected arrangements for President Roosevelt to go to New York on February 12, to attend the reception on Lincoln Day which will be given by the Republican Club of New York.

Representative Hull, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, had a short talk with the President yesterday in regard to the military appropriation bill. The President shook hands yesterday with a large delegation attending the thirteenth annual convention of the Marine Engineers' Association of America.

Senator Keane of New Jersey introduced to the President yesterday John I. Waterbury, who goes to Berlin as delegate to the wireless telegraphy convention.

Is There in Your Home an IDLE PIANO?



In other words, have you a piano at home, but nobody to play it? There's not a man, woman, or child on earth whose soul cannot be stirred by music in some form! How many young women receive a musical education during their school term only to drop their practice and playing after they are married and have numerous household duties thrust upon them! Turn your idle piano into a source of pleasure and of education—by getting

THE CECILIAN

The only perfect piano player! Easily adjusted to any style of piano—square, grand, or upright. A child can play it; its playing is distinctly artistic, the mechanism does the work for you, and your fancy has free sway for expression.

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MINNESOTIANS HONOR SENATOR MOSES E. CLAPP

Large Gathering at the Shoreham at a
Dinner Given in Compliment
to Him.

Nearly a hundred loyal Minnesotians tendered a complimentary dinner last night at the Shoreham to Senator Moses E. Clapp, in honor of his recent re-election.

The banquet hall was handsomely decorated, and after refreshments had been served Senator Knute Nelson introduced the guest who was given an ovation.

Speeches were made by Senators Dooliver, McCumber, Burnham, Representatives Tawney, Lind, Stevens, McCleary, Bede, Steenerson, Volstead, Davis, and Capt. H. A. Castle, the Hon. H. A. Taylor, the Hon. J. J. McCarty, former Gov. William R. Merriam, and others. Senator Clapp's re-election was nearly unanimous in the Minnesota Legislature, and the residents of the State who are in Washington, made it entirely so last night.

Those present were: Senators Knute Nelson, J. P. Dooliver, F. J. McCumber, and H. E. Burnham. Representatives J. A. Tawney, J. T. McCleary, F. C. Stevens, Adam Bede, John Bind, H. Steenerson, A. J. Volstead, C. B. Buckman, C. R. Davis, and G. N. Haugen.

H. A. Taylor, W. M. Hays, H. F. Greene, Col. C. H. Whipple, U. S. A.; Henry A. Castle, F. A. Johnson, C. R. McKenney, Col. F. J. Carmody, B. W. Holman, E. Simonson, Thomas Lajord, O. McHardy, George Tallman, E. E. Schooley, H. B. Knudsen, W. H. Patton, Prof. L. G. Powers, J. C. Bernard, John J. Boobar, Arthur J. Dodge, C. H. Stroheck, W. A. Dion, Charles Davis, L. Erickson, R. J. McNeil, W. A. Miller, C. J. Lacy, A. Dr. MacDonald, U. S. N.; C. E. Hall, Hunter Doll, ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam, J. J. McCarty, Col. George E. Pond, U. S. A.; Capt. C. B. Wheeler, S. A. Dr. Dr. MacDonald, U. S. N.; C. O. Rice, Charles Hedges, J. C. Richardson, F. M. Reed, E. Whitney, John B. Swift, J. J. Boobar, Arthur J. Dodge, C. H. Stroheck, W. A. Dion, Charles Davis, L. Erickson, R. J. McNeil, W. A. Miller, C. J. Lacy, A. Dr. MacDonald, U. S. N.; C. E. Hall, Hunter Doll, ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam, J. J. McCarty, Col. George E. Pond, U. S. A.; Capt. C. B. Wheeler, S. A. Dr. Dr. MacDonald, U. S. N.; C. O. 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